

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 871.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Greigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,
A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterton—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

Taken up by Richard Northcutt, on Green river, a BAY MARE, 3 years old next spring, branded with a small pot-hook on the near buttock and shoulder, four white feet, some white hairs in her forehead; appraised to fifty dollars. 25th Nov. 1802.

* Val. Peirson.

Taken up by James Carr, living in Montgomery county, near the Furnace, a BAY HORSE, six years old this spring, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock trots natural; appraised to 71. March 16, 1803.

* Benj. South.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
PAMPHLETS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co., HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

HARD-WARE,

QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are:

BOULTING CLOTHS,

KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,

And the best country made

SYTHES and SICKLES.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caney fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek.

500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkton, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river. Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel rivers. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided so as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,
near Lexington, or

GEO. CLARKE,
near Frankfort.

Kentucky,

March 27, 1803.

2m

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Glaſs,

Tin and

Queen's

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c.

March 27, 1803.

2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for his improved plan of making Salt, gives notice, that he intends commencing the manufacture at the Lower Blue Licks, next summer, where he will dispose of the privilege to copy his works altogether, or in part, upon moderate terms.—Those who have considered my plan, assure me confidently, that a saving of more than one half of the labor and fuel now used, will be made in producing that article.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

PATENT SALT-MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for his improved plan of making Salt, gives notice, that he intends commencing the manufacture at the Lower Blue Licks, next summer, where he will dispose of the privilege to copy his works altogether, or in part, upon moderate terms.—Those who have considered my plan, assure me confidently, that a saving of more than one half of the labor and fuel now used, will be made in producing that article.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

VAL: PEERS.

Virginia,

23d March, 1803.

2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Epinasse's Nisi Prius,

Blackton's Commentaries,

Kaine's Equity,

Fonblanque's ditto,

Washington's Reports,

Cowper's ditto,

Brown's ditto,

Salkeld's ditto,

Richardson's Practice,

Powell on Contracts,

Shepherd's Touchstone,

Perrin's Grammar,

Boyer's ditto,

Harrison's ditto,

Ferguson's Lectures,

Volney's ditto,

Duncan's Logic,

Morse's Geography,

Guthrie's Grammar,

Kaine's Elements of Criticism,

Selectæ Veteri,

Salust,

Columbian Orator,

American Preceptor,

Ælop's Fables,

Dilworth's Spelling Book,

Webster's ditto,

Columbian ditto.

Quarto Bibles,

Testaments,

Baltimore Selection of Hymns,

Newton's Hymns,

Dialogues of Devils,

Confession of Faith,

Davidson's Exercises,

Davis's Sermons,

Episcopal Prayer Book,

Free Enquiry into the origin of

Sin,

Brown's Oracle,

Presbyterian confession of faith,

Milton's Works,

Ossian's Poems,

Volney's Ruins,

Warville's Travels,

Sandford & Merton,

Charlotte Temple.

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all

those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, April 25, 1803.

KNOX COUNTY,

April Term, 1803.

John Reddick, Complainant,

vs.

Robert Campbell surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the Heirs & Representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell, and the Heirs and Representatives of James Hicks, deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court

that they are not inhabitants of

the Commonwealth of Kentucky—

on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and posted up on the front door of the court-house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, near Standford.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

MAPS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

For Sale at this Office.

March 12, 1802.

TAKEN up by Alexander M.

Murphy, living in Garrard county,

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE SIXTH OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expences of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated; that is to say,

For compensations granted by law to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimating for sixty-two days continuance in the present session, and for twenty seven days in the first session of the eighth Congress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty eight dollars.

For the expence of firewood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences of the two houses of Congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For the compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expences of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationary and printing, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents.

For expence of stationary and printing in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents.

For expence of stationary and printing in the office of the auditor, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expence of stationary and printing in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents.

For the expence of stationary and printing in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For expence of stationary and printing (including books for the public stocks and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several loan offices, two thousand dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expences of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, including the expence of two watchmen, and for the repair of fire engines, buckets, &c. one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expences of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of war, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars, for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expence of stationary and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office including a compensation of five hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents to the clerk of the navy pension fund for the years one thousand eight hundred, one thousand eight hundred and one, and one thousand eight hundred and two, nine thousand six hundred and seventy one dollars and fourteen cents.

For expence of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the navy, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the postmaster general's office, including a deficiency of three hundred and forty-five dollars in the last year's appropriation, and a sum of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For expences of fuel, candles, rent of a house for the messenger, stationary, chests, &c. exclusive of expences of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expences incident to the department at large, these being paid for by the postmaster general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expences of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expence of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For extra expences occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and two, four hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For extra expences occasioned by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expence of stationary and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing certain surveys of the lands of the United States, authorized by acts of Congress, including an allowance of five hundred dollars for transcribing platts of surveys near Vincennes, six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars.

For compensation to the following officers of the mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars, that is to say—

To the director, two thousand dollars. The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.

And two at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting coin-

ing, carpenters, mill-wrights, and smiths' work including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron-work, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expences of stationary, office rent and other contingent expences in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expences of stationary, office rent and other contingent expences in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the like compensations granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, east and west Tennessee, and Ohio, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise, for defraying the expences of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, including an additional appropriation of three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty six cents, for completing the goal in the city of Washington, forty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the payment of fundy pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred, six hundred dollars.

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, ninety-three thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanterns and lamps, and other contingent expences, fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents.

For re-building the light-house on the eastern end of New Castle island, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the erecting of a light-house on New-Point Comfort, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of a balance due on contracts for building the light house on Cape Hatteras and beacon on Shell-Castell island, and for a compensation to the persons who superintend and inspect the execution of the work, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one thousand dollars.

For the erecting of a light-house on New-Point Comfort, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting light houses and placing buoys in the sound between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy five thousand five hundred and sixty two dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of

amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including half the compensation shall be seized, searched, visited, or interrupted, by any belligerent nation, or assessor to the commissioners, the half of expenses of the board, and the contingencies of the commissioners of the United States, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For salaries of the agents of the United States in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, relative to captures of the vessels of the United States, and of defending American causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of disabled American seamen, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of obtaining further cessions of Land from the Indian tribes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any money which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1803,

TU : JEFFERSON.

President of the United States.

(Omitted in Paine's letter, published last week.)

MARITIME COMPACT.

Being an UNARMED ASSOCIATION OF nations for the protection of the rights and commerce of nations that shall be neutral in time of war.

Whereas, the vexations and injuries to which the rights and commerce of neutral nations have been, and continue to be, exposed during the time of maritime war, render it necessary to establish a law of nations for the purpose of putting an end to such vexations and injuries, and to guarantee to the neutral nations the exercise of their just rights.

We, therefore, the undersigned powers, form themselves into an association and establish the following compact as a law of nations on the seas.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.
Definition of the rights of neutral nations.

The rights of nations, such as are exercised by them in their intercourse with each other in time of peace, are of right ought to be, the rights of neutral nations at all times; because,

First, Those rights not having been abandoned by them remain with them.

Secondly, Because, those rights cannot become forfeited or void, in consequence of war breaking out between two, or more other, nations.

A war of nation against nation being exclusively the act of nations that make the war, and not the act of neutral nations, cannot, whether considered in itself or in its consequences, destroy or diminish the rights of nations remaining in peace.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

The ships and vessels of nations that rest neutral and at peace with the world during the war with other nations, have a right to navigate freely on the seas as they navigated before that war broke out, and to proceed to, and enter, the ports or ports of any of the belligerent powers, with the consent of that power, without being seized, searched, visited, or any ways interrupted, by the nation or nations with which that nation is at war.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

For the conservation of the aforesaid rights, WE, the undersigned powers, engaging to each other our sacred faith and honor, DECLARE,

That if any belligerent power shall seize, search, visit, or in any ways interrupt any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of any of the powers composing this association, then each, and all the said undersigned powers will cease to import, and will not permit to be imported into the ports or dominions of any of the said undersigned powers, in any ship or vessel whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise, produced or manufactured in, or exported from, the dominions of the power so offending against the association hereby established and proclaimed.

For this conduct we restore the word contraband (*contra bandum*) to its true and original signification, which means against law, edict, or proclamation; and none but the government of a nation can have or can exercise, the right of making laws, edicts, or proclamations, for the conduct of its citizens or subjects.

By this conduct we restore the word contraband (*contra bandum*) to its true and original signification, which means against law, edict, or proclamation; and none but the government of a nation can have or can exercise, the right of making laws, edicts, or proclamations, for the conduct of its citizens or subjects.

Now, WE, the undersigned powers, declare the aforesaid articles to be a law of nations, at all times, or until a congress of nations shall meet to form some law more effectual.

And we do recommend that immediately on the breaking out of war between any two or more nations, that deputies be appointed by all the neutral nations, whether members of this association or not, to meet in congress, in some central place, to take cognizance of any violation of the rights of neutral nations.

Signed, &c.

sociation, the following paragraph was subjoined:

It may be judged proper for the order of business, that the association of nations have a president for a term of years, and the presidency to pass by rotation, to each of the parties composing the association.

In that case, and for the sake of regularity, the first president to be the executive power of the most northerly nation composing the association, and his deputy or minister at the congress to be president of the congress—and the next most northerly to be vice-president, who shall succeed to the presidency, and so on. The line determining the geographical situation of each to be the latitude of the capital of each nation.

If this method be adopted, it will be proper that the first president be nominally constituted in order to give rotation to the rest. In that case the following article might be added to the foregoing, viz. The constitution of the association nominates the *Emperor Paul*, to be first president of the association of nations for the protection of neutral commerce and securing the freedom of the seas.

MR. BRADFORD,

I AM a little surprised to see in your paper, a piece under the signature of THOMAS BODLEY, intended as an answer to the address to Judge Thruston. I, sir, claim the privileges, and many sentiments of independence, which belong to the citizen of a free country. I would not be the base tool of any person. Without good cause, I would not abandon a man, who had treated me honorably—who had used me with the candor of familiarity, and the open confidence of friendship. Much less would I, without any the least ground of provocation, attempt to traduce his fame, and insult his feelings, by ill-advised effusions in the public prints. But, Mr. Bradford, the piece in your paper, to which my respect for public opinion only compels me to make reply, merits but a few words.

On reading Mr. Bodley's answer, I purposed exposing the finançials of the undertaking at length; but the little attention I think due him, and the high opinion I entertain of public discernment, oblige me to be very short.

Mr. Bodley has exhibited a grand mark of his penetration, when he discovers, that if the address contains a charge, it is, that Judge Thruston gave Mr. Thomas January a conditional promise of his vote! He speaks too of "satisfactory certificates," to be produced on the part of Mr. January, as one condition of that promise. I say of this only, that it is new to me, and favors much of a fiction of his own brain. He states, he is "certain Judge Thruston & Gen. R. Todd were public and uniform, in their declarations, that they would not vote for Mr. Lewis, because" &c. What does this mean? It may mean a great deal, something, or nothing. But, the publicity and uniformity of such declarations, in the sense he would intimate, I do deny.—I feel a sentiment above injuring a man, when his questionable conduct does not affect me. But, as Mr. Bodley has hastily introduced in his answer, a statement, which, like most else, he relates, is altogether irrelevant to the case in question, I am constrained to tell the world, it is absolutely false. It here follows: "and proposed that in case Judge Lewis voted for him, (Mr. January) we would determine by lot, which of us should name a sum that he would give or take, and let the other make his election." If Mr. Bodley's own and personal declaration be good and sufficient evidence against himself, he did agree conditionally to resign in favor of Mr. January for a satisfactory compensation.

I truly said in the address, the mortification of disappointment had worn away; and I hope the public are not, as Mr. Bodley would have them, so dull as not to make a distinction between the resentment attending disappointment by unfair means, and the reasonable and just sense of an injury. The former hurries and precipitates in the moment of heat and passion; the latter remains when passion is gone, and grows more forcible upon deliberate reflection.

If Judge Thruston is hurt in his reputation or feelings, it is; if I may use a judicial phrase, *damnum absque injuria*; it was *suo assault demesne*.

Whatever is stated in the address as matter of fact, I am prepared and willing to establish substantially as such. As to the inferences from those facts, it is matter of opinion only. All have liberty to judge of them as they please. But, I said I would be short.

I cannot suppress the smile of contempt, when Mr. Bodley remarks: "I am sorry the gentleman troubled the public on the occasion." What a pity he did not reflect, that a pitiful object creeping from under the wing of a great man, is not always the most pleasing spectacle to the public eye!

ASA K. LEWIS.

P. S. I desire not to continue a newspaper contest, which were endless. Therefore I shall pay no attention to any publication, which may hereafter appear on this subject. What I have advanced is the truth, and I will be ready when called on, to make it appear.

A. K. L.

Springfield, May 17th, 1803.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES

For Sale at this office.



LEXINGTON, MAY 24.

Not having received any confirmation of the account published last week, of the negroes rising in North-Carolina, we are induced to state how we got the information.—The note published, was written on the margin of a Warrenton paper of the 25th April. The same paper of the 2d May, has been since received, which does not mention the subject. Who the writer of the note was we shall not attempt to say, but hope his next communication will at least contain the truth, and not put us to the necessity of contradicting our own publications.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated May 6.

"There is now nearly a certainty that war is again declared between England and France. It is not exactly known what produces this dreadful measure—conjecture places it on the overbearing strides of the first Consul of France. Since I began this letter the news of actual declaration has reached us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated 21st April, 1803.

"DEAR SIR,
"Since I had the pleasure of writing you from Natches, I have safely come down the river to this place, and have been here two weeks without accomplishing much business—indeed there is no such thing as selling merchandise at present; and many goods can be bought much cheaper here than in Philadelphia. The French adventurers who are coming over in crowds with the idea of making rapid fortunes are most sadly disappointed; they are obliged for their own subsistence, and for the purpose of paying the freight, duties, &c. to raise money, they send their goods to auction, and are often obliged to sacrifice them at one fourth the first cost.—Such is the gloom in the mercantile horizon, and I scarcely think the political one is much better. What will be the fate of this as well as of all the western country, I am at a loss to imagine, though I think they depend one on the other, and that they must stand or fall together. There can be no doubt but that a considerable body of French troops will very shortly arrive here—the prefect is turning the custom house, store houses, rope walk, and even the assembly room into barracks for soldiers—in the mean time, he finds considerable difficulty in making contracts for provisions, &c. The American merchants have refused to enter into any engagements with him, as he wishes a credit of one and two months.—The French and Spanish settlers are equally backward. After the example of Le Clerck's bills in St. Domingo, I do not at all wonder at their refusal; but I am afraid that a requisition will be the consequence as soon as General Victor arrives. You can easily imagine what will be the situation of American produce in that case."

"The conduct of the American government in regard to New Orleans, has degraded us in the opinion of every nation. I lodge in a French Hotel, they laugh us to scorn, and openly say it is the intention of the French government to possess all the Western Country. I always despised the idle boasts of the great nation, and trust they are mistaken. But what does our executive mean to do? Does he wish to raise the passions of the Western People, until they are forced to throw themselves into the arms of France? He surely takes the only means of accomplishing such a project. Nothing but depriving a free people of their means of subsistence, can make them think of disuniting themselves to be governed by a haughty French Prefect, and to see the bayonets of Bonaparte's myrmidons glittering in their towns. The people of the Western Country, have as yet acted with calmness and propriety—I hope they will continue so to do.—They ought to remember that it is a President of their own particular choosing, who treats them thus—that it is their own beloved heroes of Democracy and no taxes, who support him, and that it is the Federalists of the Atlantic states alone, who wish and endeavour to maintain the rights of the Western trade. I think there can be no doubt, but that the French mean to keep possession of Louisiana—they are endeavouring to purchase the Floridas also of Spain—we shall then be in a manner surrounded."

"Dispatches from our government arrived here about a week ago; the object of them was the opening of the deposit; but whether they contain any dispatches from Spain or their minister at Washington, is not known. However our consul here was told by the governor, that nothing would be done at present with regard to opening the port; it will therefore rest with the French, who no doubt occasioned it to be shut."

The foregoing was sent us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. So far as facts are related, we think the extract of importance, and thank the gentleman for communicating it; but that part which

attempts to throw odium on our government, must either prove the ignorance of the writer, or an unjustifiable malignancy, which is pleated to adopt every pretext that presents itself, to bring the executive into disrepute.

In the extract we find sentiments somewhat similar to those contained in the piece signed "A Western American," and we acknowledge our surprize on being requested to publish them, as the reception that publication met, is within the recollection of every one. We have before allerted, and now repeat it, that the citizens of Kentucky have the fullest confidence in the present administration—therefore any attempt made by the enemies of the executive, "to raise the passions of the western people," against the government, will prove abortive.

The situation of Europe, makes it very doubtful whether a body of French troops will shortly arrive at New-Orleans; but it appears probable, that the measures adopted by our government, may ultimately place Louisiana in the possession of the United States.

The letter from which the extract is taken, is dated the 21st April; therefore, the dispatches stated to have arrived about a week before, could not be those forwarded from the Spanish Minister, as they left the city of Washington on the 19th.

Sir W. Pultney, in the British House of Commons, on the 15th of March, on a debate for embodying the militia, observed in reply to the secretary of war, that "the right hon. gentleman cannot have forgot what the militia of America did against us; we sent out a very great regular force, but we were beat, and that too by militia."

A sloop from Boston, had sailed for Mobile, with Dinsmore and suite, on a mission from the United States to the Choctaw nation.

LONDON, March 23.

Our preparations have produced the effect of stopping the sailing of the Louisiana expedition, and of the Dutch squadron, under Vice Admiral Hartshorne. On Friday last a courier arrived at the French ambassadors at the Hague with orders, that the squadron for Louisiana should remain in port, and that the troops should be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have failed to-day.

When the dates of the affair at the Cape of Good Hope are examined, it would appear that the present preparations for war have not been too precipitate. From the time the dispatches were sent out to forbid the surrender, we may reckon on five months difference with the French government about something or other, independent of Malta, which appears a more recent case of dispute.

Like master, like man. Talleyrand, as well as his sovereign, can be insolent to the Ministers of those states degraded by their French connection, or weakened by french intrigues; but he was far from approving of the violence offered towards the Representative of the King of the first Nation upon earth; he, therefore, with all humility, entreated his Master to make it up. His maxim is, that until France has a navy equal to that of Britain the Chief Consul must sink his pretensions to be the modern Alexander, and content himself, with respect to England, to act a-la-Philippe. His advice was however, well received, that he gave in his resignation, and for twenty-four hours rumor appointed him different successors, such as Segur, Otto Galliard, &c. but while the public were thus busy, Bonaparte invited Talleyrand to dine with him in private, and, after some explanation, returned him his Ministerial Port feuille, and he is, at present, again the first favorite of the First Consul.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.
Extract from Washington City, to the editor, dated March 2, 1801.

"An express has reached this place, and it is said to have brought dispatches from our ambassador at London, containing advices of the actual renewal of war in Europe."

An express messenger arrived in this city from New-York yesterday morning, who left New-York the preceding night at 9 o'clock. The celerity of his journey was retarded by a suspicion excited as he passed through Jersey that he was evading pursuit, and he was detained until the production of his letters for this city and the nature of his mission caused him to be permitted to pursue his journey, which nevertheless he performed in 11 hours. The advices which he brought are, that war had actually recommenced with the United States, created a great panic in the Spanish court. While he lay there, an express arrived at Madrid with dispatches, to be put on board a fast sailing king's vessel, with orders to sail immediately, for any port in the United States. In less than half an hour, a Spanish brig was under way. This circumstance excited much consternation; and the general impression was, that a war could only be averted by the speedy transmission of conciliatory dispatches.

It is well recollectec, that this brig arrived some time since at Baltimore, and that the contents of her dispatches were assurances of a continuation of the right of deposit at New Orleans."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

WAR DECLARED!!!

An express arrived in town this morning, at half past ten o'clock, from New-York, which place it left at 9 last evening, and brings the following important intelligence, contained in a letter dated

Thursday evening, May 3.

"I beg leave to acquaint you that war was declared between France and England on the 23d March—this you may depend on, as I have sent this by express."

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Half past 12, P. M.
"We have just seen a letter dated at Boston, on the evening of the 29th ult. It comes from a merchant at the first respectable, and contains the following:

"By this evening's eastern mail, a letter is received from the captain of a vessel arrived at Portland, in 34 days from Liverpool, who says, that after he failed to be boarded by an English cruiser, & was informed by the officer, that war was actually declared between England and France. If this is true, the account will soon be confirmed."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bourdeaux, to a gentleman in Bolton, dated March 26.

"There has been for a few days past, serious appearances of an immediate war, between this country and England. How the business will terminate is not yet known. It is however worthy of note, that Bonaparte observed lately to Mr. Livingston, that if such an event should take place, the peace of America would not be disturbed on the part of France. This is reported, and I believe upon good authority."

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Bourdeaux, dated March 27.

"War is the order of the day—Malta the ostensible bone of contention—and the general opinion is, that an actual state of hostilities cannot be far distant. My private sentiments however are that an accommodation will take place—France is too much exposed in her commerce, and too feeble in her fleets, to take the *BULL* by the *HORNS*."

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

A gentleman who left Norfolk on Wednesday morning, informs that a pilot had arrived on Tuesday, who had boarded a ship from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, the captain of which informed him, that hostilities had commenced between England and France, and that he read the declaration of war, when on board.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Baltimore, to Colonel Patton, Post Master Philadelphia.

"Baltimore, May 5.

"Capt. Dashell has arrived here this morning from Liverpool, which place he left the 1st April, and brings accounts of hostilities having actually taken place between England and France. Capt. Dashell is now at the fort; and I receive this information from Capt. Snow, who had seen and conversed with Captain D. on that subject. I received this at the moment of sealing your bag."

"Yours,

CHARLES BURRELL."

From Mr. Bryden, Fountain-Inn to Mr. Kitchen.

"Baltimore, May 5.

"At this moment there are several gentlemen in my room who arrived in a pilot boat from Norfolk. In coming up they spoke a vessel in a short passage from England, who informed that WAR had been declared against France, and an embargo laid on all French vessels in the English ports."

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.

According to the representation of Capt. Rielly, arrived yesterday from Corunna, it appears, that the apprehensions of war with the United States, created a great panic in the Spanish court. While he lay there, an express arrived at Madrid with dispatches, to be put on board a fast sailing king's vessel, with orders to sail immediately, for any port in the United States. In less than half an hour, a Spanish brig was under way. This circumstance excited much consternation; and the general impression was, that a war could only be averted by the speedy transmission of conciliatory dispatches.

It is well recollectec, that this brig arrived some time since at Baltimore, and that the contents of her dispatches were assurances of a continuation of the right of deposit at New Orleans."

By the brig Favorite, Capt. Fryer, from Bordeaux, letters are received, which announce the arrival of Mr. Monroe at Havre.

[Nor. pap.]

NATCHES, April 23.

On Wednesday last a court of Oyer and Terminer was held in this city under a special commission from the governor, by the supreme judges, for the trial of certain persons charged with the murder of an Indian, on the 2d instant. The grand jury having found a bill to that effect against Capt. John Merryfield, of Kentucky, his trial took place on the following day, when, after much investigation, and arguments of some length by counsel on both sides, the jury brought in their verdict *not guilty*.

We some time ago learned with concern, that the death of the Indian above mentioned, had occasioned some discontent among his countrymen, in this neighborhood, and even provoked them to hold out threats of indiscriminate retaliation on some white person, should not the law efficaciously redress the injury. We are however happy to observe, notwithstanding the acquittal of Capt. M. that the good understanding between us, and those of the nation who continue to visit us, does not yet appear to have suffered any interruption.

HAVING yesterday received a quantity of RECORD PAPER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, Clerks and others may be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of any size or description on the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

NOTES
ON THE NAVIGATION
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI;
WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passes in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS
AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,

in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work

The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and a Half Cents—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

** Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the *Guardian*, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, &c. of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS complaint has this day been made before me, a justice of the peace for the county of Jessamine, by Richard Hoightower, jailor of the aforesaid county of Jessamine, that on the 13th instant, JOB DAVIS, who was charged with felony, and committed to the jail of said county, broke the said jail and made his escape therefrom—these are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to command



DAY : A PASTORAL.

MORNIN.

IN the barn the tenant cock,
Close to Partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows (the Shepherd's clock !)
Jocund that the mornig's nigh.

Swiftly from the mountain's brow
Shadows nurs'd by Night, retire,
And the peeping sun-beam now,
Paints with gold the village spire.

Philomel forsakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;
And the lark, to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the shepherd's sight,

From the low roof'd cottage ridge
See the chattering swallow spring;
Darting thro' the one arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing :

Now the pine tree's waving top
Gently greets the morning gale!
Kidlings, now, begin to crop
Dafties in the dewy vale.

From the balmy sweets, unclay'd,
(Restles till her task is done)
Now the busy bee's employ'd
Sipping dew before the sun.

Trickling thro' the creviced rock,
Where the limpid stream distills,
Sweet refreshment waits the flock
When 'tis sun-drove from the hills.

Colin, for the promis'd corn,
(Ere the harvest hopes are ripe)
Anxious hears the huntsman's horn,
Boldly sounding, drown his pipe.

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling thro'
On the white emblosom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.

DIVERSITY.

THERE lived in New-Jersey, at the period of our revolutionary war, a remarkable dwarf, who, though from twenty to thirty years old, and possessing a common degree of understanding, was only three feet high, and proportionably small in other respects. This manikin was introduced to General Washington, who asked him whether he was a whig or a tory; to which the little gentleman (trusting himself up) replied, that he had hitherto taken a very active part on either side.

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District, (to wit :)

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the twenty-seventh year of American Independence, JAMES HUGHES hath deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following (to wit :) "A Report of the Causes determined by the late Supreme Court for the District of Kentucky, and by the Court of Appeals, in which the titles to Land were in dispute, by James Hughes" of the said District, in conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." Certified under my hand, as clerk of the District Court of the United States in and for the Kentucky District, and Seal of Office this twentieth day of April, 1803. (L.S.) THOS. TUNSTALL,

C.K.D.C.

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District, Sct.

I DO hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true transcript from the Records in my Office.

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

The above work may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Robert Allen Esq. returned that WILLIAM BARRET, living in Green county, two miles from Greensburg, hath taken up a

GREY MARE, six years old next spring, about four feet seven inches high, supposed to be branded but not perceptible what it is; appraised to forty-five dollars, this 7th day of January, 1803.

Copy, Teste,

JAMES ALLEN, C.C.C.C.

A CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to call on Mr. Thomas Reid, in whose hands they are lodged, and discharge the same immediately.

MICHAEL SHIVERY.

April 30, 1803. 3w

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
And MANIFESTS,
For sale at this Office.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now opening, an assortment of MERCHANTIZE, Among which are, Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins, Boot Legs, Morocco and Kid Slippers, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. A few Engravings in elegant frames, of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.

Also, a quantity of Roram and Fur Hats, assorted in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ging-feng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Salt Making business on the first day of May next, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, payable in salt, or otherwise, to come forward before that time for payment.—And those indebted to him are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their accounts, on or before said time, by doing of which they will oblige their friend and servant.

CHS. BEELER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs, }

March 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, to the amount of 12,000 acres, situate on the waters of the South Fork of Licking, in Harrison and Pendleton counties; the subscriber located and directed the surveys of the above land, and believes the titles are secure. There are Small Farms opened on some of the land by tenants.

Likely Horses, Mares or Colts, will be received in four annual payments if required, and the land divided to suit the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, living on Gray's run, in Harrison county, who will shew the land.

*6w SAM'L. M'MILLIN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Sunday night the 1st inst. my Store was broke open, and a small bag taken out of one of my trunks, containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

and SEVENTY-NINE CENTS in Cash; as it was money collected for Militia Fines, a considerable part was cut, and many pieces (18d. and gd.) very small.—The bag is of yellow colour, being part of a tillet or covering on fine cloth, and marked "Militia Fines."

The above reward will be paid on receiving such information as will enable me to convict the villain or villains.

WILL. MORTON, P. M.

42d Regmt. K. M.

Lexington, 5th May 1803. *3

FOR SALE,

A part; or the whole of that valuable tract of

MILITARY LAND,

lying three or four miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in M'Cool's bottom.—Those who

wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payments will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

BLUE DYING,

AT the sign of the Golden Boot and Shoe, next house to Stewart's printing office, Main-street. I will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with boiling hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, and will charge only

3s. a pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

Lexington, April 30, 1803.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 11th

April, 1803,

A NEGRO MAN,

About 21 years of age, about 5 feet

7 inches high, has a scar on his right

cheek, a black complexion; he is

by the name of Peter, but perhaps

will change his name. It is uncertain

which way he will go, but it is

possible he will make towards the

Ohio. Any person taking up the

said Negro, and bringing him to the

subscriber, living on the waters of

Stoner, about 9 miles from Winchester,

on the road leading to Mount-

sterling, shall have all reasonable

charges, paid by me,

JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. He has a pass (by accident)

from the above mentioned date to

the 1st of March 1804.

Harrison County, to wit :

May 9th, 1803.

TAKEN up by William E. Boswell

Esq. living on Silas run, a red roan

MARE, three years old this spring,

about 14 hands high, no brands per-

ceivable; appraised to £15. Given

under my hand &c.

WILLIAM STOWERS, J.P.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he now occupies the house and

ferry formerly occupied by Benja-

min Sutton, at Limestone, Kentucky

—and having repaired the house,

and made other necessary arrange-

ments for the accommodation of tra-

vellers, he hopes by a constant atten-

tion to their ease and convenience,

and to the ferry particularly, (it be-

ing the most convenient of any in

the place, for travellers from Ken-

tucky to the Eastward to cross at)

to merit the patronage of such as

may think proper to favor him with

a call. He has a large and conve-

nient stable, to which the strictest at-

tention will be paid.—And for the

convenience of travellers, he has

prepared a list of the different sta-

ges from Limestone to Wheeling,

which may be had on application.

March 24, 1803.

FOR SALE

FOR Cash, or on Credit,

1000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the

county of Bourbon, in the forks of

Brush creek and Hinkton near Mil-

lersburg, entered on a military war-

rant early in 1780, surveyed and pa-

tented in the name of Joseph Chew,

and by said Chew, conveyed in trust

to Robert and John Watts, of the

city of New-York. The good qua-

lity and convenient situation of this

tract of Land is so generally known,

that a particular description would

be unnecessary, as it is presumable

those inclined to purchase will ex-

amine it. It will be divided if re-

quired.

The subscriber will sell it at pri-

ate sale, and if not disposed of soon-

er, it will be offered publicly at the

Paris District court in March next,

where the title papers by application

may be seen, and due attendance

will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for

Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1803.

Fayette County, Kentucky,

At a meeting of the board of Commis-

sioners appointed to perpetuate testimony,

on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of

this board shall be on the first Monday in evey month, commencing on the first monday in

Monday in May, and ending in October;

and that they will adjourn from day to day at each

meeting, until the busines before them is fin-

ished; and that notice thereof be given in